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'WHITE BOOK' IS ISSUED TO SHOW U. S. ATTITUDE

Charges and Counter Charges
to and From European Na-
tions Are Revealed

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A second in-
statement of what has come to be popu-
larly known as the United States
government's White Book has been is-
sued by the state department.

The volume reveals to the public a
series of charges and counter-charges
by the belligerents that reflect the
difficulties constantly encountered in
the delicate task of observing neu-
trality.

A memorandum from the German
foreign office follows in part:

"Under the general principles of
international law no exception can be
taken to neutral states letting war
material go to Germany's enemies
from or through their territory.

"If, however, a state avails itself of
that liberty in favor of her enemies,
then it must be in accordance with a
rule generally accepted in international
law, . . . place no obstacle to the
German military force ordering con-
traband from or through its territory.

"According to the principles of inter-
national law above cited a neutral
state must not prevent furnishing sup-
plies of this character; neither can it,
after allowing the adversaries to be
furnished with contraband, either de-
tain or in any way disable a merchant
ship carrying such a cargo. Only
when contraband trade would turn the
ports into bases of German military
operations would the unilateral stop-
page of the trade of those vessels be
a duty.

Would Be Unneutral.

"Our enemies draw from the United
States contraband of war, especially
arms, with several billions of marks.
This, in itself, they are authorized to
do. But if the United States would
prevent our warships occasionally
drawing supplies from its ports a great
injustice grows out of the authoriza-
tion, for it would amount to an un-
neutral treatment of the belligerents
and constitute a breach of the gener-
ally accepted rules of neutrality to
Germany's detriment."

The secretary of state in his reply
held that:

"The essential idea of neutral ter-
ritory becoming the base of naval op-
erations by a belligerent is, in the
opinion of this government, repeated
departure from such territory of mer-
chant vessels laden with fuel or other
supplies for belligerent warships at
sea. In order to ascertain the ves-
sels which are thus operating the gov-
ernment has been obliged to investi-
gate certain cases in order that it
might determine whether there have
been or are about to be repetition of
such acts, but in all respect equality
of treatment has been observed to-
ward all merchant vessels suspected
of carrying supplies to belligerent ves-
sels."

The correspondence shows that the
state department received also a com-
plaint from the British ambassador,
stating that "the systematic way in
which neutral ships have left Ameri-
can ports in order to supply German
cruisers, and have been allowed to
operate freely in the ports of the
United States, in spite of the warn-
ings which have been given in the
matter, causes grave anxiety to his
majesty's government."

Mr. Lansing replied that so far as
he was advised:

Every Case Investigated.
"Every suspicious case of vessels
leaving American ports to supply Ger-
man cruisers, which has been brought
to the attention of the United States
with any basis of fact to support some
such statement, has been fairly in-
vestigated. . . . The government of
the United States therefore feels
obliged to decline to accept any sug-
gestions intimating that its vigilance
in the maintenance of its neutral du-
ties under international law has been
relaxed."

A series of communications passed
between the British embassy and the
state department on defensive arma-
ment of merchantmen and the right of
belligerent merchant ships to leave
neutral ports prepared to arm at sea.

The ruling of the state department
that it was permissible for merchant
ships to arm for defensive purposes
drew forth a note from the British em-
bassy on instructions from the foreign
office giving "the fullest assurances
that British merchant vessels will
never be used for purposes of attack,
. . . that they will never fire unless
first fired upon and that they will
never under any circumstances attack
any vessel."

Germany Disagrees.
The German government took ex-
ception to the view that merchant ves-
sels were permitted to defend them-
selves against a war vessel and argued
that it was a question whether or not
armed merchant ships "should be ad-
mitted into neutral ports at all." Mr.
Lansing's answer was that the United
States held that to permit vessels of
small armament to enjoy the hospitali-
ty of American ports as merchant ves-
sels was not a violation of neutrality.

"Nevertheless," the American reply
adds, "the government of the United
States is not unmindful of the fact
that the circumstances of a particular
case may be such as to cause embar-
rassment and possible controversy.

"Recognizing, therefore, the desira-
bility of avoiding a ground of com-
plaint, this government, while frankly
admitting the right of a merchant ves-
sel to carry a defensive armament,
expressed its disapprobation of a prac-
tice . . .

"As a result of these representa-
tions no merchant vessels with arma-
ment have visited the ports of the
United States since September 10."
In the case of the Odenwald the
state department held that "the Uni-

GREECE OFFERS NEW MARKET FOR AMERICAN SUGAR

Cut Off By Way of Australia,
Which Has Heretofore Been
Main Source of Supply

All sugars consumed in the Patras
district of Greece are imported, the
source of supply having in the past
been Austria. The amount of sugar
annually imported into the district
through its several ports of entry is,
according to official statistics, about
8,000,000 pounds, says the U. S. con-
sular reports.

During the first months of 1915
heavy supplies of sugar were brought
into this district. For many months,
however, the import trade has been
cut off and a shortage of sugar on do-
mestic markets seems imminent.
Local import merchants are already
making inquiry at the Patras consul-
ate with a view to possible importa-
tions from the American market.

Grades of Sugar Demanded.
Four grades of sugar are consumed
by this market: (1) Domino sugar
(small squares), imported in cases of
50 kilos (110 pounds) each; (2) gran-
ulated sugar, imported in bags of 100
kilos (220 pounds) each; (3) loose
lump sugar, imported in bags of 100
kilos each; (4) powdered sugar, im-
ported in small quantities chiefly for
confectioners. The consumption is
fairly equally divided between the
first three grades. The granulated
sugar is of a common quality. The
loose sugar consists of irregular hard
lumps of white sugar, the sugar hav-
ing apparently been cast into large
cones and afterwards broken up.

The police authorities fix the whole-
sale and retail prices of most com-
modities on the domestic market. The
price of sugar at present (for all
grades indiscriminately) is: Whole-
sale, 1.25 drachmas per oke (\$0.0855
per pound); retail, 1.35 drachmas per
oke (\$0.09234 per pound). These
prices will apparently soon be in-
creased, since the wholesale mer-
chants have protested that they can
not profitably sell at the price fixed.

The import duty on sugar as fixed
by the Greek tariff is 45 drachmas
per 100 okes, or \$3.1464 per 100
pounds. To this must be added cer-
tain surcharges for city and harbor
dues, which bring the charges up to a
total of 50.96 drachmas per 100 okes,
or \$3.484 per 100 pounds.

Looks to American Market.
Unless the foreign sugar markets
now closed on account of hostilities
are opened soon, the Greek importer
will be compelled to turn to America
for supplies.

Interested American firms are re-
quested to send at once to the Patras
consulate samples of their several
grades of sugar, indicating clearly on
each sample the price per 100 kilos
(220 pounds). Prices should be given
c. l. f. Patras, if possible, as the mar-
ket is accustomed to this, and it is dif-
ficult for importers to secure at this
end ocean freight rates out of New
York. Rates could be secured by ad-
dressing National Steam Navigation
Co., Ltd., of Greece, 45 Pearl street,
New York, which is the only line now
operating regularly direct to Greece.
Samples may be sent by parcel post at
the rate of \$0.12 per pound, packages
being limited to 11 pounds each. The
samples should be clearly marked as
such.

The advisability of having samples
of American sugars at the Patras con-
sulate is emphasized, since the Ameri-
can sugars are not known here, and
importers desire always to see sam-
ples first, where this is possible.

PAYS HOMAGE AT ANCIENT SHRINE

Ceremonial Enacted But Once
in Lifetime of Ruler is
Observed at Ise

(By Associated Press.)
UJIYAMADA (Ise), Japan, Novem-
ber 20.—Emperor Yoshihito arrived
here today from Kioto to pay homage
before the grand ancestral shrines at
Uji and Yamada. Accompanied by the
court he left Kioto on a special train
and arriving at Yamada entered the
improved imperial lodge.

The grand ancestral shrines at Ise
consist of the "inner" shrine and the
"outer" shrine at the town of Yamada.
The former, or inner shrine, is dedi-
cated to the great imperial ancestress
Amaterasu Omikami and the latter to
Toyoke-no-okami, a deity of rice and
cereal.

At the appointed hour the emperor
left his temporary headquarters and
proceeded to the inner shrine at Uji,
accompanied by his retinue. The pro-
cession was unique and picturesque.
Arriving at the gate of the outer wall,
passing through the first and second
tori, the emperor alighted from his
carriage and walked the rest of the
way.

Arriving at the second outer fence
the emperor was offered hemp and salt
by the Shinto priests, whereupon his
majesty purified himself, according to
the Shinto ritual.

At the gate of the third outer fence
the emperor washed his hands with
water to purify himself again before
entering the shrines. In the meantime
the chief officiating priest and junior
priests had opened the door of the
main shrine and had placed the offer-
ings consisting of silk fabrics, thread

ed States authorities at San Juan . . .
exercised no greater force than was
necessary to prevent the illegal de-
parture of the Odenwald from the port
of San Juan."

and hemp on the stands before the
altar.

Presently the imperial procession ar-
rived at the gate of the inner fence,
where the crown prince, princes and
princesses of the blood and all other
members of the retinue stopped and
took their positions outside the gate.
The emperor, attended only by the
ritualists and chamberlains carrying
the sacred sword and gem and holding
the umbrellas and by a chamberlain
carrying the box containing the im-
perial baton, proceeded through the
gate on to the steps in front of the
main shrine.

All attendants stopped at the foot
of the steps and sat upon the floor.
The emperor ascended the steps and

entering the hall took his seat at the
front of the shrine. Then he silently
worshipped the great imperial ances-
tress.

After returning to the temporary
headquarters the emperor started to
the outer shrine at Yamada to wor-
ship before the spirit of Toyoke-no-
okami, the goddess of food. The im-
perial procession and the ritual pro-
ceedings were quite the same as dur-
ing the imperial visit to the inner
shrine.

The emperor and court will return
to Kioto tomorrow.

Rear-Admiral Henry N. Manney, U.
S. N., retired, died at San Diego, Cal.
He was 71 years old.

GERMAN BUYS RUBBER IN SMUGGLING DEAL, BUT GETS CANNED STEW

COPENHAGEN, Denmark.—The sad
tale of a little speculation in rubber
that went wrong has just come to light
here. As is well known, Germany is
in great need of rubber, and any of
that commodity that can be smuggled
over the border to her commands fam-
ine prices.

A certain German buyer who has
been traveling in Scandinavia looking
for rubber, met a countryman residing
here, who is in the business of export-
ing "gullach"—canned beef stew—to
Germany. Between them it was
agreed to ship 500 pounds of rubber to

Germany in "gullach" tins, labeled
"gullach," to deceive the authorities.
As a mutual precaution the agreement
between the parties was purely verbal.
Unfortunately, the buyer, after see-
ing the rubber all carefully canned,
went home and left the shipment in
the hands of the shipper, who prompt-
ly opened all the cans, once more, took
out the rubber and substituted real
"gullach," which he sent on to Ger-
many as agreed.

A statement issued by the Depart-
ment of Agriculture shows that the
outbreak of foot and mouth disease
in northern Illinois has been traced to
an anti-bog cholera serum prepared
from the blood of infected hogs.

Blest be those feasts with simple plenty crown'd,
Where all the ruddy family around
Laugh at the jests or pranks that never fail.

—Goldsmith.

Thanksgiving the Day For Family Reunions



"Then came a generous, mouth-watering plum pudding."

Surely, there is no dearth of good things for this Thanks-
giving—not when you consider the list below. Tho the price
of Mr Gobbler may soar—there are many good substitutes.

Here are enough suggestions to guarantee a feast long to
be remembered—all supplied from our stock

Roast Capon in Jelly
Roast Chicken
Goose Breasts, Wings & Joints
Caviar
Boned Chicken
Pate de Foie Gras, in jars
Stuffed Mushrooms
Artichoke Hearts
Cepes Au Naturel
Puree of Spinach
Petite Pois
Asparagus
Choice Green Olives
(Stuffed of Plain.)
Ripe Olives
Assorted Fruits, in tins
Plum Pudding
Plum Pudding Sauce
Mince Meat
Cranberry Sauce
Brandied Fruits
Sweet-Pickled Fruits

Marrons in Syrup
Marrons in Brandy
Maraschino Cherries
Sweet Cider
Boiled Cider
Lehnhardt's Chocolates and
Mixed Candies
Sweet's "Pink Lady" Choco-
lates
After-dinner Mints
Salted Pecans
Assorted Nuts
Fancy Table Raisins
Figs in Packages
Stuffed Dates & Figs, in glass
Crystallized Ginger
Fancy Cakes
Fancy Crackers
Frozen Eastern and California
Cocktail Oysters
Fresh California Fruits and
Vegetables in Season
Campbell's Soups
MAY'S KONA COFFEE

Caley & Company's English Snapping Crackers

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